

Who Was Viktor Schauberger?

Inspired by the workings of Nature, this Austrian-born genius developed simple concepts and technologies which could save humanity from the brink of environmental disaster.

Part 1

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Throughout recorded history, humanity has been periodically uplifted by the contributions of a few gifted and enlightened individuals whose teachings and philosophy have gradually raised the level of human awareness—the Buddha, Jesus Christ and the Prophet Mohammed being the most familiar examples of how a single individual can produce far-reaching changes in the consciousness of humanity. Lesser mortals have also played a vital role in this process, and the seeding of human consciousness with higher truths always seems to come at a time when humankind as a whole is ready to receive them.

It is sometimes said that these great teachers, themselves ardent students of Nature and the Divine, lived ahead of their time. At first view this would appear to be true, but on further reflection it becomes apparent that they lived precisely when they should have, for otherwise they could not have provided the vision or the direction necessary for humanity's upward evolution and progress. In most instances a signpost is long forgotten and unheeded if it lies behind, and to be of any use it must of necessity stand out ahead in order to indicate the new way. Many such human signposts have punctuated the passage of humanity's progress, but have received recognition for their great contribution only long after their own passing.

These exceptional individuals are indeed visionaries in the truest sense of the word, for they are endowed with a far higher sense of perception than their contemporaries. For their work, an enormous dedication and courage is necessary. Historically—and Viktor Schauberger was no exception—the lives such individuals have led have been dogged with confrontation, difficulty, doubt and the great loneliness of the pathfinder, or the individual who stands alone far out in front on evolution's upward way. As pioneers, apart from breaking new ground they also suffer great adversity in their encounters with the powerful opposition of those whose interests and beliefs are rigidly immured in the current status quo.

Such great leading lights come to mind as Copernicus, Johannes Kepler and Galileo Galilei who devoted their whole lives to the understanding of the universe and the raising of human consciousness. In the main they were only permitted a view into their Promised Land, a vista over the unfolding of their life's work, but almost without exception had to forgo the passage into the new and the reaping of the fruits of their travails. Denied any recognition for their contribution, their end was often clothed in misery and penury, as though the gods would exact from them the very last ounce of personal surrender. Many of these enlightened individuals died alone, unloved, unwanted and unsung.

Kepler was reduced to total insolvency and, although he was owed a considerable sum for his services by the Duke of Regensburg, he died a pauper and was buried in a common grave outside hallowed ground, for he, like his contemporary Galileo, had dared to question the authority of the Church. To this day, no one knows where Kepler's body lies. He, too, had had a vision, and, through his meticulous study of the movement of the planets, produced his great work, *Harmonices Mundi* ("The Harmonies of the World"). Having finally completed it in 1618, he dedicated it to James I of England, declaring that now that he had discovered the harmonious qualities and proportions of all things, there would no longer be the need for human conflict. Kepler's opus had barely been published when the Thirty Years' War broke out, thoroughly obscuring and interring all his endeavours. This happened as a result of the so-called "Defenestration of Prague" in which, on 21st May 1618, the envoys of the Austrian Kaiser were hurled from the windows of the Great Hall.

Mozart, who took music, its resonances and harmonies to new heights, also suffered a similar fate: oblivion at the age of 35 and burial in a common grave.

Max Planck, the great physicist who brought an end to the purely materialistic world view of the late 19th century with his quantum theory in December 1900, was another who, bereft of adequate clothing, food or other means of support, died alone in extreme poverty and cold.

Viktor Schauburger's life followed a path similar to those of his illumined predecessors, for in his life, too, he was met with derision, slander and deceit in a long confrontation with the Establishment in its various forms. He was a man of enormous strength of purpose; he was warm and encouraging, particularly to young people in whom he took a great interest, for he saw in them the possibility for the restoration of a secure and bountiful future. But to those whose view of life he considered irretrievably perverted spiritually and intellectually, he was absolutely uncompromising, seeing them as obstacles on the path of human evolution and in the rehabilitation of the environment.

Naturally he made many enemies in the process, but on the other hand a certain balance was achieved by a very few encouraging and loyal friends such as Prof. Philipp Forchheimer, an hydrologist of world repute. Another was Prof. Werner Zimmermann, a Swiss, who published articles by Viktor in his ecologically oriented magazine, *Tau*, between 1935 and 1937. Werner Zimmermann frequently entered the lists in Viktor's defence against the narrow-minded, self-interested attacks of acad-

emia and entrenched bureaucracy which on occasion were very intense. More often than not, Viktor's discoveries totally contradicted established theory, and in their flawless functioning and practical implementation seriously threatened the credibility and reputation of scientist and bureaucrat alike.

There are many more such individuals who have given themselves wholly to the betterment of their fellow human beings. Without exception, they were endowed with extraordinary perceptive and intuitive abilities which afforded them fresh insights into the way in which the world functioned, enabling them to understand phenomena hitherto inexplicable to their contemporaries. They were aware of another dimension of reality, that 'dimension of comprehension' which makes sense of the whole—just as the third dimension makes a two-dimensional world understandable.

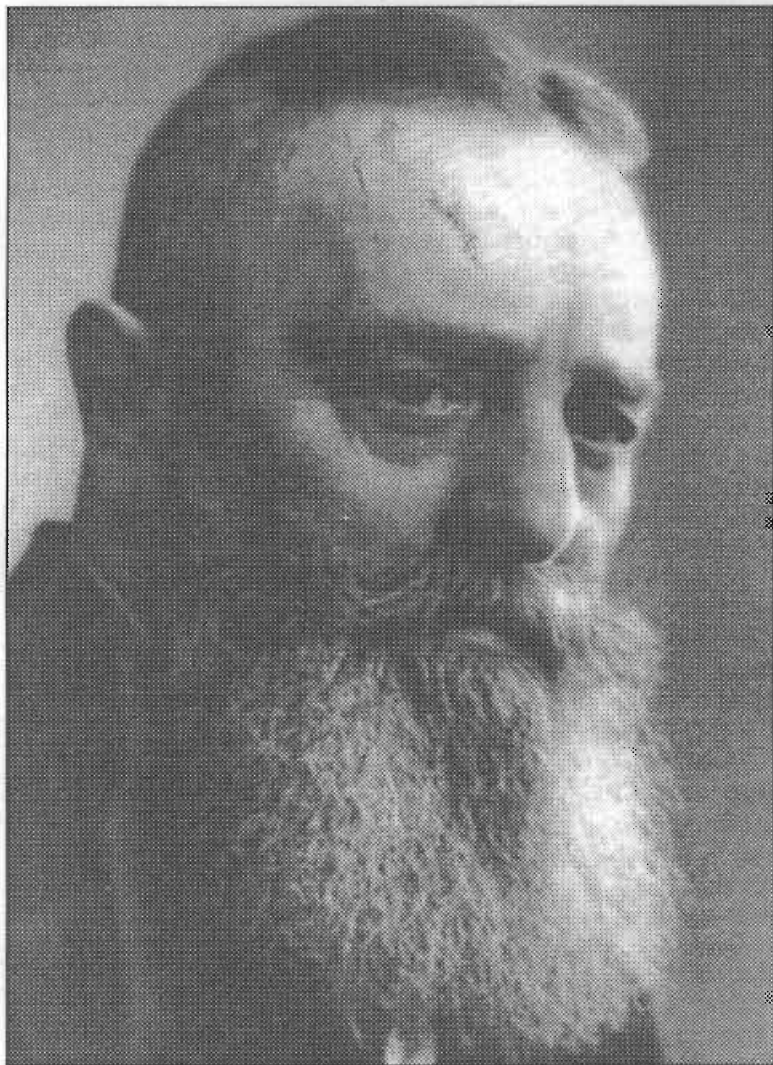
Some of these great teachers were born with this ability, while others fought long and hard external and personal battles to acquire it, their struggles fraught with hardship and ridden with disappointment. Often assailed by doubt, they nevertheless courageously persevered, urged ever onward to finish the task they had set themselves to complete.

If ever there was a true exponent of the person described in Rudyard Kipling's poem, *If*¹, it was Viktor Schauburger. He was one of those rare human beings, those explorers in human thought and endeavour, whose chosen path was to throw light on the future. It is therefore inevitable that he, too, will eventually take his place amongst the ranks of these exalted, self-sacrificing beings. In the years to come he will be acknowledged as one of the principal guiding spirits of the 21st century and beyond, who brought about a fundamental shift of Copernican proportions in humankind's appreciation of Nature and natural energies.

There can be very few of his contemporaries whose comprehension of the sublime energetic interdependencies, upon which life at all its levels is founded, was so profound. Nor, apparently, has any other person had Viktor's deep understanding of that living substance so vital to all life processes—water, which he viewed as the blood of Mother Earth—for, like James Lovelock, the originator of the Gaia hypothesis², Viktor too saw the whole Earth as an organism and expressed this view in his early writings of the 1930s.

Viktor Schauburger was born on 30th June 1885 in the parish of Ulrichsberg in Upper Austria. He was descended from a long line of foresters who had devoted their whole lives to the natural management and administration of the forest—a dedication mirrored in their family motto, *Fidus in silvis silentibus* ("Faith in the silent forests"). With this as his background, and much against his father's will but with the support of his mother, at the age of 18 he flatly refused to follow in the footsteps of his two elder brothers and attend university, having seen how it had affected his brothers' thinking. Apart from his earnest desire to become a forester, the main reason for his refusal was that he did not wish to have his natural way of thinking corrupted by people he considered totally alienated to Nature. He did not want to be forced to see things through other jaundiced eyes, but through his own. For, as he later wrote:

The only possible outcome of the purely categorising compartment-mentality, thrust upon us at school, is the loss of our creativity. People are losing their individuality, their ability to see things as they really are and thereby their connection with Nature. They are fast approaching a state of equilibrium impossible in Nature, which must



Viktor Schauburger, 1885-1958.

force them into a total economic collapse, for no stable system of equilibrium exists. Therefore the principles upon which our actions are founded are invalid because they operate within parameters that do not exist.

*Our work is the embodiment of our will. The spiritual manifestation of this work is its effect. When such work is done properly it brings happiness, but when carried out incorrectly it assuredly brings misery.*³

Taking his mother's advice and following his natural instincts, Viktor became a junior forest-warden, spending the next few years often in areas of remote forest. There he was able to perceive movements of energy and natural phenomena in Nature's own laboratory, because in Austria in the early part of this century, circa 1900-1915, there were large tracts of forest still untouched by human hand. After the 1914-1918 war, in which he was wounded, Viktor returned to forestry, eventually entering the employ of Prince Adolph zu Schaumburg-Lippe, the owner of a large hunting and forestry reserve in Steyrling.

In these districts there had been no interference in the balance of Nature, and Viktor was thus able to observe events that are today inconceivable and which no longer take place because of the enormous deterioration of the environment. It was here that he acquired the insights into the natural movement of water that resulted in the building of his first log flume. Here, too, he first became aware of other levitational energies inherent in water, for one day in the middle of a very cold winter, as he was about to cross over a fast-flowing mountain stream, he flushed a stationary trout from its lair as he sought a firm hold for his staff on the stream bed. Its lightning flash upstream immediately caused a number of questions to race through his mind:

How did the trout actually manage to get to this spot—and later I saw dozens of them in the same stream—which was cut off by a 60-metre-high waterfall about a kilometre downstream where the water was atomised into a veil of mist?

How was it able to flee upstream like a streak of greased lightning in mockery of all the laws of gravity?

How was it possible for this fish to stand so motionlessly, only steering itself with slight movements of its tail-fins, in this wildly torrential flow, which made my staff shake so much that I could hardly hang onto it?

What forces enabled the trout to overcome its own body-weight so effortlessly and quickly and at the same time overcome the specific weight of the heavy water flowing against it?

Why didn't the water freeze even during periods of severe frost with temperatures below -30°C?⁴

While Viktor undoubtedly had an especial talent for observation, a penetrating power of perception undimmed by preconceptions, he also developed what might be called an active consciousness, an ability to go beyond the merely visual in search of what lay behind a given phenomenon. This taught him a great deal, and how this ability gradually evolved he explained as follows:

The Schaubergers' principal preoccupation was directed towards the conservation of the forest and wild game, and even in earliest youth my fondest desire was to understand Nature, and through such understanding to come closer to the truth; a truth that I was unable to discover either at school or in church.

In this quest I was thus drawn time and time again up into the forest. I could sit for hours on end and watch the water flowing by without ever becoming tired or bored. At the time I was still unaware that in water the greatest secret lay hidden. Nor did I know that water was the carrier of life or the ur-source⁵ of what we call consciousness. Without any preconceptions, I simply let my gaze fall on the water as it flowed past. It was only years later that I came to realise that running water attracts our consciousnesses like a magnet and draws a small part of it along in its wake. It is a force that can act so powerfully that one temporarily loses one's consciousness and involuntarily falls asleep.

As time passed I began to play a game with water's secret powers. I surrendered my so-called free consciousness and allowed the water to take possession of it for a while. Little by little this game turned into a profoundly earnest endeavour, because I realised that one could detach one's own consciousness from the body and attach it to that of the water.

When my own consciousness was eventually returned to me, then the water's most deeply concealed psyche often revealed the most extraordinary things to me. As a result of this investigation, a researcher was born who could dispatch his consciousness on a voyage of discovery, as it were. In this way I was able to experience things that had escaped other people's notice, because they were unaware that a human being is able to send forth his free consciousness into those places the eyes cannot see.

By practising this blindfolded vision, I eventually developed a bond with mysterious Nature, whose essential being I then slowly learnt to perceive and understand.⁶

It is very interesting to compare this with a statement taken from *The Urga Manuscript*⁷, which is the record of a letter by Do-Ring, a scholar and scribe to the Panchen Lama, written in the early 1920s to his friend, Wing On, concerning the inner life and describing the functions and phases of spiritual evolution:

It [the 6th function] is the one in which the initiate is given the power of sending his intellect or conscious mind right away from his body, directing it to any part of the material earth he desires it to visit, and then recalling it still conscious of all that it has seen.⁸

Truly the intellect, or that part of life that sees and records its observations, can and does leave the body and travel great distances, observe detail at those distances and return, giving to the mind as a whole an accurate picture of where it has been and what it has seen. This function occurs at the immeasurable will and is preceded by a short, deep meditation.⁹

These perceptions of truth presented Viktor with considerable problems in translating them into everyday language, for when it comes to transferring spiritual ideas into mundane word-pictures—regrettably still the only means of human communication—enormous difficulties are encountered due to the limitation of language. While all languages are in a constant state of evolution or devolution, the words and terminology at any given moment are a reflection of the current state of conceptual awareness. Thus, for someone who is 'ahead' of his time, generally speaking the conceptual framework of language does not necessarily extend to the clear and unequivocal explanation of new concepts for which new acceptable words may have to be coined.

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In many instances, therefore, when he came to describe these phenomena, Viktor uses not the conventional terminology of physics, chemistry or biology, etc. but his own words. In this he was greatly assisted by the structure of the German language which facilitates the formation of new concepts through additive nouns. Despite this, and for lack of suitable technical vocabulary, their interpretation and comprehension is still sometimes extremely difficult, which in his writings he freely admitted:

Few will understand the meaning of the above! Some individuals, however, will obtain an indefinable inkling.¹⁰

In an attempt at clearer explanation, he did eventually study these subjects on his own in order to acquaint himself with their respective terminologies. However, in his writings they are often used merely as indicators of the theme under discussion and therefore cannot be taken literally.

Water, forests, natural energies and their generation were ever his passionate concern. In our present way of looking at things, he would probably be considered one of the world's first 'greenies'—another being Dr Richard St Barbe Baker, founder of "The Men of the Trees" in 1922, and Viktor's friend.

Viktor had tremendous foresight and an enormous capacity for writing, reputedly having composed many, many thousands of pages. At times, apparently in a trance-like state, he wrote for hours on his typewriter with no idea of what he had written until finally reading it at the end. Amongst other things, he set down all that he saw would inevitably happen if we did not mend our ways and change our whole approach to the environment, both technologically and conceptually. All the various crises that are today engulfing humanity, he foresaw as long ago as 1930. When questioned on his predictions, he answered very simply, saying that:

For a person who lives 100 years in the future, the present is no surprise.¹¹

In the late 1920s, as a result of the successful operation of Viktor's Steyring log flume, Prof. Philipp Forchheimer was asked by the Austrian Government to investigate Viktor's unusual theories. Through their collaboration, Forchheimer gradually became aware of the truth of Viktor's ideas, eventually insisting that Viktor put all his discoveries down on paper, saying that he thought Viktor's theories were not only valid but extremely valuable. Forchheimer later confided that he was delighted to have retired because he would now be relieved of the humiliating task of telling his students that he had been teaching them rubbish for the previous forty-five years.

With the cooperation of Prof. Wilhelm Exner, President of the Austrian Academy of Science and inventor of the Exner electro-scope, a Viktor Schauburger treatise entitled "Turbulence", which described the braking function of vortices and their relation to water temperature, was placed under seal and on deposit at the Austrian Academy of Science on 1st January 1930. This was done not only to ensure the precedence of Viktor Schauburger's theories on water movement but also to safeguard them for some time in the future. While stressing its value, Forchheimer considered there to be no point in publishing it at the time because the hydrological world was not ready. The science of hydraulics would first

have to change its values and way of thinking before these trail-breaking concepts could be taken seriously. It wasn't until 1974 that this document was released to Viktor's son, Walter Schauburger.

Forchheimer did change his views later, however, and saw to it that Viktor's pioneering theories on temperature and its effect on the movement of water were published in 1930-31 in a series of articles in *Die Wasserwirtschaft*, the Austrian journal of hydrology. This showed Forchheimer to be all that a true scientist should be and rarely is. It demonstrated the honesty and humility of a sincere academic who was prepared to accept that his former ideas had been wrong and that current thinking could be changed; that there was another way of looking at things.

Viktor's aim was always to try to perceive the dynamic reality behind what he saw as physical illusion. He claimed, and rightly so, that by and large we human beings are extremely superficial, looking for and only seeing direct relations between cause and effect, whereas Nature always moves indirectly. But worse than this, in our ignorance of the unseen dynamic behind the seen manifestation, we mistake the effect for the cause, greatly compounding this error by failing to see that an effect becomes the cause for

a further effect in an endless chain of causes and effects. In this regard, Viktor comments:

Our thinking is inconsistent with what we actually see. The eye is a perfect, natural organ. The seen image is a reaction phenomenon. Using an artificial optical apparatus, the same effect, for example, can only be obtained by a round-about way, by means of a negative. The eye, on the other hand, immediately presents us with the diapositive, namely the true image.

Our sight constitutes an unconscious, automatic transformation process, whereby the negative image—like a photographic nega-

tive—i.e., the effect, is transformed into a positive one, like a diapositive colour slide. Our thinking, however, is really a purely individual, conscious process and therefore learnable. If our thinking is to attain the same perfection as our seeing, then we must change our way of thinking and learn to see reality not as an action but as a reaction. Perfect thought lies in the apprehension of the correct reaction, for before the eye can show us the positive, it must first transform the negative and in a certain manner must break up what it records. What we see, therefore, is the turning inside out of what we receive. What our mind grasps in this way must be re-formed and re-thought if we wish to attain that for which we strive.¹²

Our direct mental approach towards the understanding and investigation of natural phenomena, our present materialistic and scientifically ingrained view that only the physically palpable and measurable represents the true reality, has led to greater and greater confusion and the necessity to elaborate more and more complex theories to explain the various functions of the physical world. Our great omission has been our total disregard and our failure to come to grips in depth with the more ephemeral, unseen, yet fundamental energetic causalities. Like the negative mentioned in the quotation above, these energies manifest themselves only indirectly, the physical constructs of the outer physical world being a positive reflection of their respective functions. What we perceive as the foundation of physical reality—a reality to which

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we have ascribed laws—is therefore only half of the truth, for in their dynamic these formative magnitudes conform to a sublime inner law of energetic reciprocities, about whose mutual interaction Viktor commented:

Nature is not served by rigid laws, but by rhythmical, reciprocal processes. Nature uses none of the preconditions of the chemist or the physicist for the purposes of evolution. Nature excludes all fire on principle for purposes of growth; therefore all contemporary machines are unnatural and constructed according to false premises. Nature avails herself of the biodynamic form of motion through which the biological prerequisite for the emergence of life is provided. Its purpose is to ur-procreate 'higher' conditions of matter out of the originally inferior raw materials, which affords the evolutionally older or the numerically greater rising generation the possibility of a constant capacity to evolve, for without any growing and increasing reserves of energy there would be no evolution or development. This results first and foremost in the collapse of the so-called Law of the Conservation of Energy, and, in further consequence, the Law of Gravity and all other dogmatics lose any rational or practical basis.¹³

In Viktor's view, Western science and education generally left much to be desired. Our civilisation suffered from a myopic compartmentalisation of the mind which prevented a detached overview, a synthesis of what was observed:

Today's science thinks too primitively; indeed, it could be said that its thinking is an octave too low. It has still not ventured far enough into the realm of energy, and its attitude has remained purely materialistic. For this reason it is principally to blame for the state of affairs we are experiencing today. In all probability, this development was necessary, for how else should a misguided humanity perceive the true interdependencies?¹⁴

Without doubt, therefore, there is a definite intention to teach young people upside-down methods of working with which they have to misearn their daily bread. That is to say, instead of moving forwards, they go backwards all the more rapidly in step with the improvements in the contrary methods of motion. For only thus can today's teaching principles flourish.¹⁵

In contrast to contemporary science, Viktor saw *will* and *spirit* as the principal causative forces of physical existence. They deploy themselves through the agency of various lower orders and magnitudes of energy belonging to the fourth and fifth dimensions, i.e., through those more subtle, non-spacial dimensions of being that are inherent but are not perceived in the three-dimensional world to which we are accustomed. Of ethereal nature and endowed with very high frequencies and formative potencies, they could also be termed "potentialities", which, in their extremely sensitive and unstable state of energetic equilibrium, await the right stimulus and occasion to manifest themselves. In being able to speak of these higher and therefore more powerfully and profoundly structuring dimensions of reality, Viktor's own comprehension of them must have been at the level of the sixth dimension—a level where the encapsulation and understanding of a given concept or phenomenon is both simultaneous and total. Perhaps this might be termed the dimension of "throughth", or pure truth, a crystal-clear transparency, a complete comprehension of the wholeness devoid of all uncertainty and unclarity.

From 1930 to 1933 Viktor Schauberger worked with systems for water regeneration and the production of high-quality drinking water, for which patents were applied in 1934. This rather cumbersome prototype was later followed by an egg-shaped device which was much smaller and far more efficient. When tested to its extreme power, however, it developed such powerful internal suction that even mercury seals (of extremely densely packed molecular structure) were unable to withstand the enormous suction generated and leaked into the water undergoing treatment. Despite the fact that this leakage occurred only when extremely high vacuum effects were present, but which were absent under normal conditions of operation, the government argued through its consultant, Prof. Diering, that the public could not be exposed to the hazard of mercury poisoning. Laying heavy emphasis on this, all further use of the machine for the regeneration and production of spring-quality water and superdistilled water was forbidden.

Indeed, Viktor Schauberger's machine had evidently offended somebody in high places, for it was confiscated and destroyed by the Austrian police.

Always a thorn in the side of scientific and government institutions, Viktor's long battle to save both the Rhine and the Danube from total ruin was ultimately lost through their rejection of his practical suggestions. In early 1932 he wrote a paper about the rehabilitation of the Danube, detailing the measures that needed to be taken in order to reinstate it as the magnificent river it

had been in days of yore. This paper was included as a separate chapter in "The Danube", a study undertaken by the International Danube Commission and consisting of submissions from the Danube's various contiguous countries.

When officialdom discovered with horror that Viktor's contribution had been incorporated into this major work, the whole edition was recalled, destroyed and republished in October 1932, omitting the offending article and disregarding the publishing costs of the original edition which amounted to over 100,000 schillings—a very large sum at the time. All this happened largely due to the actions of Viktor Schauberger's implacable antagonist, Dr Ehrenberger, who hounded him wherever he went. This eventually provoked a sharp response from Viktor Schauberger, largely in the form of a letter containing twenty-nine questions of which the following are representative:

Are you aware that, before a large assembly of university professors in the lecture rooms of the Technical University for Agricultural Science, Prof. Dr Forchheimer was able to demonstrate on the blackboard that water temperature plays not only an important, but actually the principal role in the movement of water?

Are you aware that Prof. Dr Forscheimer urged me to publish these observations in the Wasserwirtschaft and that the Professor himself saw to it that my articles were accepted for publication?

Are you aware that the river engineering departments of Vienna, Linz, Prägarten and Bregenz, the Chairs for Hydraulic Engineering in Danzig and other places demanded the immediate withdrawal of these articles, otherwise they would officially cancel their subscriptions to this scientific journal?

Are you aware that over 100 academics jointly resolved not to permit my presence in government service and to enforce my dismissal?

... Viktor Schauberger's machine had evidently offended somebody in high places, for it was confiscated and destroyed by the Austrian police.

Are you aware that with the encouragement of Assistant Secretary, Engineer Kober, I stated my preparedness to explain the principles of my system of river regulation publicly at the Technical University for Agricultural Science?

Are you aware that this lecture was cancelled at the last minute by the Rector, Dr Olbrich?

Are you aware this professor publicly declared before witnesses that this event was the darkest episode of his whole period as rector?

Are you aware the Federal Austrian Forestry Department had to pay A.Sch. 5,000 per 1,000 logs after I was able to prove that I could transport this timber over a distance of 30 kilometres in a wild, unruly watercourse simply with the aid of temperatures, and that the competent authorities were unable to raft one log even 50 metres?

Are you aware that your articles created great difficulties for me in the German Patent Office because there I was apparently held to be a liar and a swindler?

Are you aware that I have entered into negotiations with the widest variety of foreign ministers and that on each occasion the negotiations were always broken off at the last minute due to the receipt of untrue information?

Are you aware that I was invited by His Majesty the King of Bulgaria and that there, too, similar slanderous material was sent from Vienna?

Are you aware that Mr Werner Zimmermann has also been warned repeatedly never to have anything more to do with me?¹⁶

Whatever might have been thought of Viktor Schaubberger in Austria, word of his abilities and the statements contained in his then recent book, *Our Senseless Toil: The Source of the World Crisis*¹⁷, evidently reached others' ears including those of Adolf Hitler. At a time when the relations between Austria and Germany were at an all-time low, Viktor Schaubberger was summoned to an audience with the Reichschancellor in Berlin. Special papers were arranged and all the documentation carried out within one day. Suddenly Viktor Schaubberger left for Berlin and a meeting with Hitler who greeted him warmly as a fellow countryman, telling him that he had studied all the reports about Viktor's work thoroughly and was very impressed with what he had learned.

Thirty minutes had been allocated for the discussions, which Prof. Max Planck had been requested to attend as scientific adviser shortly before he was rudely deposed from his position as Privy Councillor. This exchange of views eventually lasted one-and-a-half hours, during which Schaubberger explained the destructive action of contemporary technology and

its inevitable consequences. He contrasted this with all the processes of natural motion and temperature, of the vital relation between trees, water and soil productivity; indeed, all the things he considered had to be thoroughly understood and practised in order to create a sustainable and viable society.

When Viktor had finished his explanations, Max Planck, who had remained silent, was asked his opinion about Viktor's natural theories. His response was the remarkable and revealing statement that "Science has nothing to do with Nature".¹⁸ Pausing for a moment to take in this astonishing admission, Viktor then referred to the proposed four-year plan, the so-called "Goering Plan", stating that not only was the time-frame far too short, but if instituted it would gradually undermine and ultimately destroy Germany's biological foundations. As a result, the Third Reich would last only ten instead of the boasted one thousand years. (Viktor was not far out in his estimate!)

During the earlier part of the discussion, Hitler had been enthusiastic, but he became greatly perturbed at what he had just heard and ordered his technical and economic advisers, Messrs Keppler and Wiluhn, to discuss with Schaubberger what could be done. Once outside the door, these two men demanded to know how Viktor had got in there in the first place. Angered at their truculently condescending air, he replied, "Through the same door I've just come out of!" Seeing that his ideas had no hope of acceptance, and leaving them gaping, he returned to his hotel and left for Austria the following morning. Keppler and Wiluhn, however, were to get their revenge later after the *Anschluss* on 13th March 1938.

In Vienna later that year, at one moment while taking tea with Mrs Mäda Primavesi, a well-known figure in the upper echelons of society, Viktor excused himself, saying that he would be away for about twenty minutes for a routine medical examination of his First World War wounds at the nearby Vienna University clinic, to assess his eligibility for a continuing war pension. When he did not return, and furious at being so rudely deserted, Mrs Primavesi set out to find him. Fuming, she went to where he lived, and being told by his wife that he had not returned and that it was quite unlike him to behave in such a way, she then went to the clinic.

Collaring the director, Prof. Pölzl, whom she knew well, she refused to leave until Viktor had been found. She eventually found where he was—in the section reserved for lunatics. He was

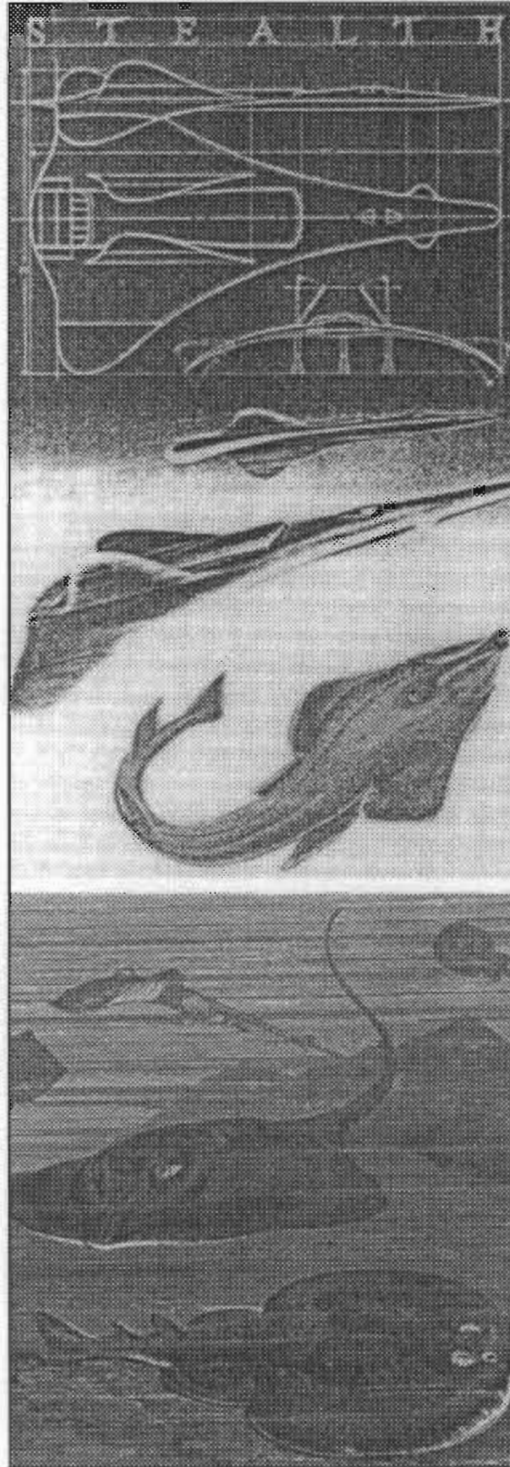


Figure 1: Stealth bomber and flat fish.

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lying quietly on a bed, trussed in a strait-jacket, waiting for the lethal injection—which was then the standard procedure in the Third Reich for the removal of the mentally insane and other 'undesirables'. Viktor's guardian angels must have been very alert, for despite his status as *persona non grata* in the Third Reich he somehow always managed to survive.

Despite the new order after the *Anschluss* and the sword of Damocles hanging over his head, by now hardened to setbacks and with indomitable courage and a mind never still for a moment, Viktor quietly continued his research. His main drive was to investigate phenomena and correlations that interested him. Once he had discovered that something worked, he noted the fact and then got on with the next project. He was never very interested in commercialising his discoveries.

As ever, he pursued ways of generating energy with water through the interaction of complementary but opposite forms of energy, i.e., heat and cold, electricity and magnetism, centrifugance and centripetance—both aspects of which combine

to create a unity, a wholeness through their synthesising, reciprocal interaction.

Viktor also saw that suction and pressure could be used in similar fashion on the same axis to produce a powerful propulsive effect. In 1936 he successfully applied for patents for an air turbine which made use of a centripetal 'compressor' and rifled central exhaust pipe (Austrian Patent No. 145141). This was followed by further patent applications in which this concept was improved. Although all trace of them has since been lost, the device described in these later patents was not only able to convert sea water into fresh water, but could also be exploited to power aircraft and submarines.

Yet once again, Viktor was the victim of deceit and his ideas were usurped. In documents dated 1941, he describes how Prof. Ernst Heinkel, the designer of the first successful jet plane (first flight on 27 August 1939), had illegally obtained sight of Viktor's preliminary applications at the Patent Office in Berlin through his patent attorneys, Lehmann-Harlens. Having studied them carefully, Heinkel then expressed his disinterest in them but immediately inaugurated a covert research programme,

using this information in modified form to improve the performance of his 1,000 kph fighter, most probably the He 280. This was an indictable infringement of Viktor's still-confidential application.

Wishing to avoid discovery, and in order to continue to make use of the unlawfully obtained data, Heinkel fraudulently attempted to have Viktor's patent restricted to the conversion of sea water into fresh water only, by having its application to aircraft and submarine propulsion disallowed. Continuing his undercover experiments all the while, but without success due to lack of proper understanding, Heinkel, with a certain absence of ethical principle, then sought Viktor's collaboration in the project. Although some initial discussion eventually took place, Viktor did not cooperate, having become aware of the facts of the matter, and further contact between the two men ceased.

Using his ill-gotten gains and keeping all the kudos for himself, however, Heinkel persevered with his research which, as a direct result of the application of Viktor's theories, finally culminated in a much improved turbine.

In the light of this, Viktor Schauberg,

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in company with others such as Sir Frank Whittle, inventor of the English jet engine, could also be viewed as an early contributor to the present jet-age.

Indeed, in terms of aircraft design, he even went as far as to state that in order to develop and build fast-flying, supersonic aircraft successfully, the bodily forms of deep-sea fish should be copied. Today's stealth bombers very much emulate these forms (Figure 1).

Continued in the next issue of NEXUS...

[Callum Coats' article is reprinted from Chapter 1 of his book, *Living Energies: An Exposition of Concepts Related to the Theories of Viktor Schauberg*, published in 1996 by Gateway Books, Bath, UK. For information on how to obtain this book, contact your nearest NEXUS office as listed below:

Aust: PO Box 30, Mapleton Qld 4560;
Ph: 074 42 9280, Fx: 074 42 9381.

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Fx: 01342 324574.

USA: PO Box 177, Kempton IL 60946;
Ph: 815 253 6464, Fx: 815 253 6300.]

Footnotes

1. *If*, by Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936). [Text of poem reprinted in full in *Living Energies* footnotes.]
2. Lovelock, James, *The Ages of Gaia*, W.W. Norton, New York.
3. Schauberg, Viktor, *Our Senseless Toil: The Source of the World Crisis (Unsere Sinnlose Arbeit: die Quelle der Weltkrise)*, Krystall Verlag, Vienna (defunct in 1938), 1933-34, Pt 1, pp. 28-29 (see footnote 16).
4. "The Winding Way to Wisdom" ("Der gewundene Erkenntnisweg"), *Implosion*, no. 27, p. 29; "Nature's Secrets Unveiled" ("Entschleierte Naturgeheimnisse"), *Implosion*, no. 48, p. 27.
5. In Viktor Schauberg's writings in German, the prefix "ur" is often separated from the rest of the word by a hyphen, e.g., "ur-sache" in lieu of "ursache", when normally it would be joined. By this, he intends to place a particular emphasis on the prefix, thus endowing it with a more profound meaning than the merely superficial. This prefix belongs not only to the German language, but in former times also to the English—a usage which has now lapsed. According to the *Oxford English Dictionary*, "ur" denotes "primitive", "original", "earliest", giving such examples as "ur-Shakespeare" or "ur-origin". This begins to get to the root of Viktor's use of it and the deeper significance he placed upon it. If one expands upon the interpretation given in the *OED*, then the concepts of "primordial", "primeval", "primal", "fundamental", "elementary", "of first principle" come to mind...
6. "The 1st Biotechnical Practice" ("Die erste

biotechnische Praxis"), *Implosion*, no. 7, p. 1; "Let the Upheaval Begin!" ("Den Umbruch beginnen!"), *Implosion*, no. 67, p. 1.

7. Published by (1) Pearson Foundation of Canada, 1949, translated by Maj. Gregory Pearson in Outer Mongolia, 1921, with the Panchen Lama's permission; (2) Colin Smythe, Gerrards Cross, UK.

8. *Ibid*, p. 23, para. 73.

9. *Ibid*, p. 24, para. 74.

10. *Mensch und Technik*, Year 24, vol. 2, 1993, Sec. 7.4 spec. ed., wholly devoted to recently discovered information on Viktor Schauberg contained in the Swiss, Arnold Hohls' notebook.

11. A handwritten note, dated July 1936, on the back of a photograph of Viktor Schauberg.

12. Schauberg, Viktor, "Return to Culture" ("Zurück zur Kultur"), p. 1.

13. Extract from letter to Mr Kroger, *Implosion*, no. 81, p. 6.

14. "Natural Farm Husbandry" ("Naturnahe Landwirtschaft"), *Implosion*, no. 10, p. 30.

15. Letter from Viktor Schauberg to Josef Brunnader, 20 October 1956.

16. Letter, dated 12 March 1936, to Dr Ehrenberger, M.Eng., Research Inst. for Hydraulic Engineering, Asst. Sec'y to the Minister, Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry, Vienna, Austria, published in *Tau*, no. 144, p. 31.

17. Schauberg, Viktor, *Our Senseless Toil: The Source of the World Crisis (Unsere Sinnlose Arbeit: die Quelle der Weltkrise)*, Krystall Verlag, Vienna, 1933-34, Pts I & II.

18. Brandstatter, Leopold, "What happens next?" ("Wie geht es weiter?"), *Implosion*, no. 51, p. 23.